The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868. NUMBER 186.

THE NEWS.

...ness closed in New York, yesterday, at noon.

The well known dry goods house of E. C. Kopkie, Cincinnati, has failed, with liabilities amounting to $1,507,000, mostly due to New York houses.

The Cleveland *Herald* intimates that Mr. Shellabarger may resign his seat in Congress, owing to continued ill health; Mr. S.'s district is composed of the counties of Clarke, Frankfort Greene and Madison, and gave him about 4,000 majority.

A correspondent at Pittsfield, Pike County, in this State, writes us that Pike County voted on the 24th ult. to subscribe $250,000, instead of $200,000, for the benefit of two railroads, viz.: $150,000 to the Naples & Hannibal Railroad, and $50,000 to the Jacksonport & Pike County—this line to continue a road to Pittsfield.

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, delivered his inaugural message yesterday. The Governor, excepting the doctrine of the People, the basis of a positive enactment for the regulation and control of liquor. The Governor emphatically declares for Grant for the next President.

The committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the Police Department, had a meeting last night, but, without entering upon their duties, adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next. In our this morning's issue, the committee advertise for witnesses, and promise investigation.

A meeting has been called at Quincy, Ill., to form a Grand Club. It will be held to-morrow night. The call is signed by Ex-Governor Wood, General Hans, General Burns, General Schmitt, General Hilson, G. H. Bell, K. K. Jones, Harrison Hills, Henry Asbury, James J. Langdon and other leading citizens.

Vallandigham has been checked. The Butler County (Ohio) delegation to the 8th of January convention, which ought to have been his to command, is divided—seven for Vallandigham and four for Pharman. Vallandigham's road is not an easy one to travel.

The Fond du Lac, (Wis.) *Commonwealth*, says that some of the Fond du Lacquers who went to Florida have come back scorching. Greeley's ate to the bone-plaster oil. It also states that there seems to be but little reason to doubt that Herman Bissell, an old resident of that city, and a man about sixty years of age, was among the unfortunate victims of the Angola disaster.

It is said that influential parties are already at work to form a new express company, the late "arrangement" between the four existing concern s not being altogether satisfactory to those merchants and others who, until recently, supposed they were enjoying the benefits of competition which continuously called upon the stockholders of the express companies for assessments, but promised no dividends.

Mr. E. A. Andrews, who has had ten years of newspaper experience in the West, the last seven as joint proprietor of the Peoria *Transcript*, has become associated on the staff with the LaCrosse *Republican*, of which Mr. Charles Seymour has been for so many years the sole editor. The *Republican* is a live paper, and will be more so. The first issue under the regime of Seymour & Andrews contained a very neat historic sketch of LaCrosse.

The astronomer, Dr. R. Luther, of the Bilk-Dusseldorf Observatory, discovered November 1st, nine o'clock p. m., between the constellations and Pegasus, the 109th asteroid discovered by Dr. Luther. It was named Arethusa by Professors Herren, Dr. Galle and Goldsher, of Berolin. Professor Galle, the discoverer of Neptune, at present between Mars and Jupiter, twenty-seven were discovered in France, twenty-three in Germany, five in Italy, one in Belgium, seven in the United States of America, and three in Asia.

In Paris, on the 1st, a new telegraphic system was put in operation, by which people who frequently send telegraphic messages. Adhesive telegraphic stamps are issued, to be put on the original despatches for the receipt of these despatches are placed in the different quarters of the city. These despatches will be sent to the different offices by the atmospheric tubes, they must be enclosed in envelopes of given dimensions in order to insure their immediate transportation.

William Carey Jones, well known as a lawyer and old resident of San Francisco, died in that city on the 9th of last month, aged 57 years. He was a native of Maine, learned the trade of a printer at Chillicothe, Ohio, and, about the year 1834, was a resident of Gallipolis and a publisher of a paper. He afterwards studied law, went to Washington City as a clerk in a government office and student at law, and married a daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton. He went to the West shortly after the war, and the wedding was one of the fashionable events of the time.

Among the deaths of 1867 are N. P. Willis, Artemus Ward, Charles Kirk, Fitz Greene Halleck, Alexander Smith and Victor Cousin; Governor Washington Hunt, Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Isaac Newton, Hon. Henry Bond, Hon. Joseph Grinnell, Francis Meagher, John A. King, J. A. McDougall, John A. Andrew, Reuben H. Walworth and Sir Frederick Bruce; Admiral Rodgers and Commodore Paulding; Prof. A. D. Bache, Michael Faraday and Lord Rosse; Mermillon, Desmoulins, Prosper Merimee, Alexandre Harle, Richard Osborne, Sr., the Irish patriot, and Samuel Downing, the last surviving soldier of the Revolution.

The English are grounding over an increase of a penny in the pound in the income tax caused by the Abyssinian war. The present tax is fivepence five pence in the pound, equivalent to a little over two per cent to one half; ours is five. The tax in England is imposed on the average income for three years, and incomes under $750 a year are exempt. With us the exemption applies to all under $1,000. But our income tax is more than three times as heavy as the English, and most of the taxes on manufactures and various articles of common consumption, in which they are more than four times as high. The tax on tea and coffee over other nations is the matter of light taxation seems to have passed away.

General Grant, in the days when he was acquainted with Colonel Dent, and when he used to furnish wood to the family of Congressman H. T. Blow, of St. Louis, bashfully informed a friend, recently, that Mrs. Blow was one of the General's receptions, and he dreaded her as jobbers. "Mrs. Blow, I remember you well, she would say, "you are the man who used to bring me wood." "Yes, General," remarked Mrs. B., "the war is over." "I did not mean that, he replied; "I mean with myself. So you not recollect when I used to bring your husband wood and pile it myself, and measure it, too, and put in his office for my pay?" "Oh, yes, General, you were fine men in those days, for Mr. Blow, those were happy days; for Iowa doing the best I could to support my family."

Two colored men in Washington have signed a contract to walk from Washington to Boston, commencing on January 15, for a stake of $200 a side. They agree to walk to Philadelphia, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, without stopping. There a sparring match will be given, and they will leave the next morning for New York, a distance of one hundred miles, not stopping until they arrive there, when another sparring exhibition will be given. The next morning they will start for Boston, a distance of three hundred and forty miles to Boston without stopping, the one arriving there first to pocket the wager. The sparring exhibitions will be given for their benefit. They both commenced training on Monday, near the city, and they will walk to and from Baltimore once or twice before the day or starting for Boston.

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 2d inst. says the names of the new Board of Directors of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, stricken from the books, is complete and unexpected change having taken place in the management.

No Cleveland names, with the exception of that of Colonel Dent, appear in the list, and none of those of men prominently connected with the Lake Shore Line. The New York Directors are known to be in the Vanderbilt interest, and one of them, Mr. H. J. Raymond, is the agent of Commodore Vanderbilt. Messrs. Bunker, Sinclair and Southam came up to the meeting with shares and proxies in the name of Mr. Dent, and had things their own way, the turn of affairs being an entire surprise to every one but the winning parties. That Mr. Dent should sell Vanderbilt regards the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad as the next strategic point.

D. S. Crandall, of Champaign, Ill., has sent us a copy of the first number of his new paper, the Champaign "for Western farmers and Western the sides." It is a very handsomely printed sheet, in quarto shape, and contains a large amount of entertaining reading matter. The first number of the *Courier* is an agricultural department, under the editorial control of Hon. M. L. Dunlap ("Rural"), an agricultural writer of wide reputation. Readers of THE TRIBUNE are supposed to be thoroughly acquainted. Governor Crandall has been a worker outside the editorial sanctum for more than forty years, and his experience and tact should insure him a fortune in his new enterprise. The establishment of such a paper in Central Illinois is a promising event, and one which will be heartily met with flattering encouragement. Every subscriber, in addition to the paper, will gain a chance to receive a present, which ranges from one to five thousand dollars, the award to be made by a proper committee.

The Grant campaign in Norwich, Conn., was inaugurated on Saturday night last by one of the largest political meetings ever held in that city. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the speakers very earnest in the presentation of General Grant for President and ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, for Vice President. An address was made by Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, also by Hon. Stephen Field, Colonel Crosby, Hon. John T. Wait, and Hon. H. H. Starkweather. Ex-Senator Foster, in the course of his remarks, said that he believed General Grant united in himself more of the attributes necessary in the President of the nation than any other man in it. He was not only a great soldier, but was possessed of great administrative ability. Since he had held the office of Secretary of War he had reformed abuses, cut down expenditures, established economic offices, and conducted the military affairs of the country with greater ability than had ever been shown in their management before. If he could do this in the War Department, what might he not do in the White House? A resolution nominating Grant and Buckingham was carried amid a storm of cheers.

We have now, besides the Cuba cable and many other small ones, two Atlantic cables in operation, a third one on the eve of construction from France to the Island of St. Peter's, and thence to the United States, and at the present time a company is being organized in England to submerge a fourth cable across the Atlantic, which Brest, France, and New York will be the termini. The company is called the "French-American Submarine Cable Company," and will organize with a capital stock of £900,000. One-third of the stock and directors will be given to England, one-third to France, and one-third to the United States. The books have been opened in England for the share of the stock to be taken. The French bankers, it is said, have guaranteed the subscription of their quota. A contract has already been made with the India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Company, of Silvertown, London, for the manufacture of three hundred and seven hundred miles of cable, which will support itself in water a distance of eighteen miles. The contractors have taken the English subscription to an agreement promising and settled the contract with the manufacturers of the cable, which will probably be laid next summer. Thus new company have received, or will receive, already, including one from the French Government, giving them for five years all telegraphic business coming this way that touches French wires, and one from the Submarine Telegraph Company across the English Channel, which is to give them all the messages that touch their wires en route to Brest.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee's Report on the Stanton Case.

Another Glaring Specimen of Johnsonian Misrepresentation.

Gross Mutilation of General Baird's Despatches.

Frauds Unearthed by the Ordnance Investigating Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

Senator Howard's report upon the President's reasons for the removal of Secretary Stanton is ready to be reported to the Military Committee at their first meeting. After it has been acted upon in committee, it will then be presented to the Senate in executive session, at the Executive opportunity.

It is understood to be one of the strongest and most carefully prepared legal documents which the counsel between Congress and the President has called out. It reviews the whole ground of the measure communicating the President's reasons, and shows them to be in very important particulars absolutely false, and that, while the document has an air of mirrors upon its face, it is both unfair and unjust to Secretary Stanton. While the authorship of the message cannot be made to appear in this report, it is pretty well ascertained to be the production of Jerry Black and this, together with the watered-milk that he is virtually retained by the President to prepare attacks upon Congress and those who support it, has caused great indignation among those Senators who have come to understand, through the recent investigations, the foul character of the matter foisted upon them in the message. It will be made to appear that the President originally torpedoed worms in the despatch of General Baird to Secretary Stanton for the purpose of making the point that the latter was responsible for the New Orleans riot. This despatch, as sent to the Senate by the President, reads as follows:

"Hon. Edwin M Stanton, Secretary of War:

"A conversation has been called with the auction of Governor Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and city authorities think it unadvisable, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders in the matter, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action as is proposed to take effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph."

Upon this the President remarks:

"The 28th of August was on Saturday. The next morning, the 30th, the despatch was received by Stanton, and he ordered it to be kept back."

Now, the fact is that the despatch was received by Stanton on the evening of the 29th, and not the morning of the 30th, and was at once submitted to the President, and by him to the Cabinet. Stanton was present when the despatch was read in Cabinet meeting, and was the first to suggest that the words "at once" in the last sentence do not appear, that sentence read: "Please instruct me at once by telegraph." The President then put in these words "at once," and then commented upon them further on as showing that Baird asked for immediate instructions. Mr. Stanton, therefore, upon Baird's despatch, but in the absence of instructions Baird would prevent insurrection, as he intimated, till instructions could be agreed upon; and it also appears that Baird's subsequent letter that he did not anticipate interference. The next day the riot occurred.

It is believed that the statements made in the message will, when explained, make full to bed a showing for the Executive as this new instance of garbling despatches.

It will not be denied in the report of Senator Howard that Mr. Stanton opposed the Tenure of Office bill, but it will be maintained, that, since a law, it was as binding upon Mr. Stanton as any other citizen.

FRIENDLY EXPRESSIONS IN CANADA.

Judge Orth, of Indiana, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will, at an early day, introduce a resolution making a demand on the English authorities for the delivery of Gen. John Mahon, imprisoned in Canada as a Fenian raider.

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having to-day concluded taking evidence against the departments, reopened its doors to the press. The evidence went to show that certain inventions of private parties had been appropriated by the ordnance officials.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Baron Stoeckl, in view of the embarrassing position of the recent exposé of Secretary Seward himself and his cavern cat, is desirous of compromising the claims involved, but Mr. Seward insists that he must do it; that he must himself personally pay over to the claimants the $7,000 to $8,000 majority, (their respective shares of the $7,000,000 with which the Convention has assembled will be determined.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention Adopts an Ordinance Asking for a Continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau—Emancipation Celebration—Resignation of Governor Pierpont Declined.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.

The convention reassembled yesterday, and only forty new members were present. The new secretaries were almost all absent. The convention consequently adjourned till to-day for want of a quorum.

The colored people, on Wednesday, celebrated the anniversary of their emancipation. They were addressed by Governor Pierpont and others. Everything passed off quietly.

Governor Pierpont has declined accepting the resignation of the Governorship of this commonwealth. The Governor's reasons for declining to accept the resignation are that he considers it his duty in the present crisis to remain at the post of duty in the South relative to suffering among the people of that section, and other papers of similar import to that which he sent in previously. It is said the subject was referred to the latter for a report which was to-day received, and Governor Pierpont would take it under consideration. On the next Monday the Governor will have to appoint Commissioners to the Freedmen's Bureau, and whether he will appoint the present State officers or others is not known. The fact is that the Governor is in a fix. He recommends that the attention of the President and Congress be called to the necessity of having the Freedmen's Bureau continue, with a few modifications, and that the Bureau officers be confirmed. He is confident that some of the clamor coming from the people against the Bureau is owing to further their political views, and some of it also from plunderers, who are interested in getting the privileges of the Bureau. It may be proper to add in this connection that General Howard, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, gave orders to his subordinates six weeks ago to protect the people from suffering, without, however, going into the general business of distributing rations. Reports now coming to hand are to the effect that many destitute families are suffering. Reports now coming to hand are to the effect that many destitute families are suffering. Further instructions have within the present week been sent to the Bureau officers authorizing them to buy corn and distribute, if it is actually needed. It is to be hoped that this relief to the sufferers will not near as bad as some political ones would have the country believe.

The number of Confederate officers resigning out of service all vacancies except disbursing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been referred into effect, and applied to something over two hundred cases. Governors Vance, of North Carolina, and General Brown, in Virginia, were specially exempted. The Governorship of Georgia for those States, and the order in General Sickles' case was suspended to enable him to finish his duties in Louisiana. Governor Wells, of Louisiana, was also relieved at his own request. Such of the officers mustered out as are really needed, recently held in Louisiana, will be retained by him, the fourth section of the act of March 2, 1867, giving power to do so. None will be paid upon Baird's subsequent letter that he did not anticipate interference. The next day the riot occurred.

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THE SOUTH.

Proceedings in the Virginia and Louisiana Reconstruction Conventions.

A New Governor Appointed in Louisiana.

Further Reports of Present and Anticipated Destitution.

Proposed Change of State Officers in Virginia.

Further Reports of Anticipated Lawlessness and Distress at the South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

General Grant has received a large number of communications from officers on duty in the south relative to suffering among the people of that section, and other papers of similar import to that which he sent in previously. It is said the subject was referred to the latter for a report which was to-day received, and Governor Pierpont would take it under consideration. On the next Monday the Governor will have to appoint Commissioners to the Freedmen's Bureau, and whether he will appoint the present State officers or others is not known. The fact is that the Governor is in a fix. He recommends that the attention of the President and Congress be called to the necessity of having the Freedmen's Bureau continue, with a few modifications, and that the Bureau officers be confirmed. He is confident that some of the clamor coming from the people against the Bureau is owing to further their political views, and some of it also from plunderers, who are interested in getting the privileges of the Bureau. It may be proper to add in this connection that General Howard, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, gave orders to his subordinates six weeks ago to protect the people from suffering, without, however, going into the general business of distributing rations. Reports now coming to hand are to the effect that many destitute families are suffering. Further instructions have within the present week been sent to the Bureau officers authorizing them to buy corn and distribute, if it is actually needed. It is to be hoped that this relief to the sufferers will not near as bad as some political ones would have the country believe.

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EUROPE.

Fenian Headquarters Discovered and Seized by the Paris Police.

Examination of the Fenians, Allen, Desmond and Others.

Political Excitement on the Increase in Italy.

The Eastern Question.

Russian Diplomats in Conference at St. Petersburg.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

EXAMINATION OF THE FENIANS ALLEN, DESMOND AND O'NEIL.

LONDON, Jan. 3—Evening.

The examination of Desmond, Allen and others, alleged to be conspirators in the Clerkenwell jail explosion, has resulted so far in producing no satisfactory evidence as to their criminality, and leaves the affair almost as much a mystery as before the investigation commenced. The examination one week.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIAN TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.

Lord Strathmairn, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, is actively engaged in disposing the troops to meet a possible outbreak. Particular attention is directed to the counties of Kerry and Tipperary, in which extraordinary precautions are being taken. The banks of the river Shannon, and west coast of the island, are guarded with increased vigilance, to prevent a landing. The police in all the large cities, especially in the south, are unusually active and watchful.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3—Evening.

The steamship Russia, from New York, arrived to-day.

France.

FENIAN HEADQUARTERS SEIZED IN PARIS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.

Le Nord has received intelligence from Paris that the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood on the continent has been discovered in the Faubourg du Temple in Paris, and seized by the French police. A large number of letters and other documents, revealing the plans of the organization, and a list of the Head Centres of the Brotherhood, were found on the premises, and have been forwarded by the French authorities to London. *Le Nord* also states that among the documents brought to light was one containing the outline of a plot for destroying a portion of the British Channel fleet by fire. Other papers of a similar character have been discovered and placed in the hands of the British Government.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

It is now generally conceded that, notwithstanding the recent attempt of certain journals to intimate the impossibility of the conference, all hope of the assembling of a general congress of the European powers for the settlement of the Roman question have been abandoned by the French government.

The Eastern Question.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS AT PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is thought that the conference on the Eastern question, now sitting at St. Petersburg, by the leading diplomats of Russia, has a warlike significance.

A TURKISH COMPLAINT AGAINST RUSSIA.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

An urgent note has been received by the French government from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated that Russian agents are endeavoring to excite a revolt among the Christian subjects of Turkey, and a vigorous protest is made by the Turkish Government against such interference, and, at least, conveyance therein, on the part of Russia.

Portugal.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE NEW CABINET.

LISBON, Dec. 31.

Tumults have broken out in the northern districts of Portugal, in consequence of the imposition of taxes. The unpopularity of the new system of taxation is great, and that the Bourbon Company has now the only right, which continues in force for twenty years, to sell tobacco. The company is engaged as attorney in the Bourbon case, and is now in St. Louis, where he expects to remain for some months. He was to-day appointed by the Governor a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Missouri, by which means a speedy way to adjudicated before this question is settled.

FROM MEXICO.

Latest Mexican Advices by Cable From Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A Havana special, January 2, to the *Herald*, gives later Mexican advices:

Only three out of one hundred and seventy battalions of the Mexican Congress are opposed to Juarez. Doria is the new War Minister, vice Ignacio Mejia, who is appointed Governor of Zacatecas. Salado has been elected Mayor of the City of Mexico.

Another Havana special to the *Herald* states that the Mexican blockade runners, the steamer Mexico and schooners, The rebel commissioners, Messrs. Slidell, Mann and Forster, have gone to Vera Cruz, was seized and imprisoned at the latter port.

Diaz has been ordered to take the field in Yucatan.

Vessels are being chartered at Vera Cruz to take 3,000 to 4,000 Campeachy.

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The Eastern Question.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS AT PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is thought that the conference on the Eastern question, now sitting at St. Petersburg, by the leading diplomats of Russia, has a warlike significance.

A TURKISH COMPLAINT AGAINST RUSSIA.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

An urgent note has been received by the French government from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated that Russian agents are endeavoring to excite a revolt among the Christian subjects of Turkey, and a vigorous protest is made by the Turkish Government against such interference, and, at least, conveyance therein, on the part of Russia.

Portugal.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE NEW CABINET.

LISBON, Dec. 31.

Tumults have broken out in the northern districts of Portugal, in consequence of the imposition of taxes. The unpopularity of the new system of taxation is great, and that the Bourbon Company has now the only right, which continues in force for twenty years, to sell tobacco. The company is engaged as attorney in the Bourbon case, and is now in St. Louis, where he expects to remain for some months. He was to-day appointed by the Governor a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Missouri, by which means a speedy way to adjudicated before this question is settled.

FROM MEXICO.

Latest Mexican Advices by Cable From Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A Havana special, January 2, to the *Herald*, gives later Mexican advices:

Only three out of one hundred and seventy battalions of the Mexican Congress are opposed to Juarez. Doria is the new War Minister, vice Ignacio Mejia, who is appointed Governor of Zacatecas. Salado has been elected Mayor of the City of Mexico.

Another Havana special to the *Herald* states that the Mexican blockade runners, the steamer Mexico and schooners, The rebel commissioners, Messrs. Slidell, Mann and Forster, have gone to Vera Cruz, was seized and imprisoned at the latter port.

Diaz has been ordered to take the field in Yucatan.

Vessels are being chartered at Vera Cruz to take 3,000 to 4,000 Campeachy.

CRIME.

Robbery of the Treasurer's Office in Livingston County, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POWNAL, Ill., Jan. 3.

The County Treasurer's office was broken open by burglars last night. Fifty-four hundred dollars was rifled. The Treasurer had no money of any importance in the safe. The robbers left $1,000 in silver in the office, but the details are not yet public interest.

The members of the Second Illinois Cavalry met in their second annual reunion, at parlor No. 9 of the Leland Hotel, in this city, at 8 p. m. to-day. The meeting was called to order by Colonel D. B. Buell, Major H. Fullerton, surgeon U. S. Army, Captain W. H. Jordan, Lieutenant J. Moore, and Lieutenants J. Steele, J. Simpson, John Kirby, G. W. Jones. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Buell, and after transacting some business pertaining to their organization, adjourned to meet in social entertainment this evening. The afternoon was spent in visiting the city of Lincoln. The annual banquet and reunion was held this evening at the Leland, which was participated in by the members of the regiment and a number of invited guests. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated. The regiment numbered, upon its departure for the seat of war, 1,200 men, and the meeting to-day to meet at Monticello, Piatt County, next year.

A grand Democratic pow-wow is advertised to be held in the city on the 8th of January for consultation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—It is known to most of the leading politicians of this city that two conductors, each having a charter to build a bridge across the Sangamon River at this point, are in this city. Both claim to belong to the "Boomer Company," and are opposed by Mr. Bunsen, of Chicago; the other is known as the "Rock Company," and managed by Captain Cook, of this city. The latter company have commenced operations, and have been considerable work on the Boomer Company have secured an injunction to stop the work of the Rock Company, on the plea that their charter is the oldest, and that the Boomer Company has now the only right, which continues in force twenty years. Hon. E. B. Taylor, of Chicago, is engaged as attorney in the Boomer case, and is now in St. Louis, where he expects to remain for some months. He was to-day appointed by the Governor a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Missouri, by which means a speedy way to adjudicated before this question is settled.

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EUROPE.

Fenian Headquarters Discovered and Seized by the Paris Police.

Examination of the Fenians, Allen, Desmond and Others.

Political Excitement on the Increase in Italy.

The Eastern Question.

Russian Diplomats in Conference at St. Petersburg.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

EXAMINATION OF THE FENIANS ALLEN, DESMOND AND O'NEIL.

LONDON, Jan. 3—Evening.

The examination of Desmond, Allen and others, alleged to be conspirators in the Clerkenwell jail explosion, has resulted so far in producing no satisfactory evidence as to their criminality, and leaves the affair almost as much a mystery as before the investigation commenced. The examination one week.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIAN TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.

Lord Strathmairn, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, is actively engaged in disposing the troops to meet a possible outbreak. Particular attention is directed to the counties of Kerry and Tipperary, in which extraordinary precautions are being taken. The banks of the river Shannon, and west coast of the island, are guarded with increased vigilance, to prevent a landing. The police in all the large cities, especially in the south, are unusually active and watchful.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3—Evening.

The steamship Russia, from New York, arrived to-day.

France.

FENIAN HEADQUARTERS SEIZED IN PARIS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.

Le Nord has received intelligence from Paris that the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood on the continent has been discovered in the Faubourg du Tem

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE IS ISSUED EVERY MORNING, EX CEPTION BY CARRIERS, NEWSBOYS AND THE MAILS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE IS ISSUED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, FOR THE MAILS ONLY; AND

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE IS ISSUED ON THURSDAY, FOR THE MAILS AND SALE AT OUR COUNTER AND BY NEWSBOYS.

TERMS IN ADVANCE, INVARIABLY BY MAIL.

The Daily Tribune, one year	$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Tribune, per year	6.00
The Weekly Tribune, per year	4.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per annum	$ 9.00
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	25

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Shall Reconstruction be Defeated?

The Reconstruction acts were framed and enacted with the intention of giving to the General of the Army the full power of supervisal and of disapproval, direction, control and revocation of all the official acts of the District Commanders. It was supposed that the laws actually conferred this power until, when the time came to execute it, it was discovered that under a technical construction the law clothed him with no such authority. This failure to put into the law *in clear language* one of the original and leading objects and intentions of its framers, has been a sad mistake, the evil consequences of which the country is now realizing. The law as it stands gives the Executive President the power to make appointments of commanders, and to remove them; it gives those commanders the power to defeat reconstruction, as Hancock is bent upon doing in Louisiana, as Ollem is expected to do in Mississippi and Arkansas, and as Meade may or may not be willing to do in Alabama, but not as in Georgia. The General of the Army—Grant—has no authority in the premises. If either of these commanders displease the President, the President can remove him; but the General of the army can do nothing. He cannot set aside the order of one of those commanders nor annul his acts. He is virtually a powerless spectator, or an orderly used by the President and the commanders for the transmission of their respective communications with each other.

The country has endured three years of trial and tribulation in order that the work of reconstruction may be brought to a practical close. Reconstruction is now passing through the last and all-important stages. In one State the work is already before the people for their approval or rejection at an election which will take place within a few weeks. Every step in this work has been accomplished after a fierce encounter with the apostate Johnson. Should the fruits of these three years of labor, of so many contests before the people, be now lost and thrown away, and the saving President be permitted to use the machinery of the law to defeat reconstruction in all the rebel States? Shall the President *pro tem* be permitted now, after so many years of labor, to undo all the work of Congress, of Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, and Schofield, just at the moment when it was about to be completed?

Congress owes it as a duty to the country, and especially to the loyal people, white and black, in the rebel States, who have in good faith taken part in the work of reconstruction, that the law shall be upheld; that the military commanders shall not defeat the constitution, nor hand over the States to rebel rule again. There is no time to abandon reconstruction, and it amounts to an abandonment of it to surrender all power to a pro-slavery, infamous Executive and his followers. There is little difference between Hancock and Herron, or Voorhies, or Monroe. He will defeat the constitution just as earnestly as would either of these ex-rebels. Congress, therefore, should now, and with as little delay as possible, put into the form of a statute, the original purpose of the Reconstruction law, giving to the General of the Army full revisory power over all the acts of the District Commanders, acting in execution of the Reconstruction acts. Had that been the law, the removal of Pope and Sickles and Sheridan would have been barren as political operations. Their successors would be subordinates to Grant, and Grant will not go as Sheridan, and, as far as his power his control. The importance of early action on this subject is evident. Justice to Grant himself requires that the law which he is expected to execute shall clothe him with the power necessary to control the action of his subordinates. Any further delay in this matter, is so much time given to the President to defeat the whole work of reconstruction—a result which the people will not excuse or forgive, but for which they will hold Congress responsible.

New Year's Speeches Abroad.

The telegraph informs us of the usual annual festivities and interchange of diplomatic courtesies at the Tuileries and on the banks of the Arno. The annual speech of the Emperor to the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the beginning of the new year has become a matter of course that it had a few years ago; but, so long as France is considered the center of the political universe, and its ruler the regulator of the world's peace, the utterances or the silence of the responsible head of a personal government will not fail to attract the attention of those who hope or fear, and depend upon the impulses of an individual.

Some eight years ago, a few words spoken to the Ambassador of Austria on New Year's Day were the first intimation the world had that a coalition had been formed against Austria which would result in the loss of Lombardy and the destruction of the treaties of 1815, and that Napoleon had constituted himself the apostle of the principle of nationalities. It is a curious commentary of the principle of the times which and of Imperial inconsistency, that on the first day of this year the Emperor of the French receives an Ambassador of the North German Confederation, and expresses a cordial approval of the unity of Germany, while, on the other hand, his practical encouragement of the dissolution of half-made Italy is ill-concealed. The principle of nationalities north of the Alps has become an imposing force which can demand an, unwilling, though a graceful, recognition. South of the Alps the logical result of the same principle is termed an "Ingratitude," and has become an enemy which must be destroyed. The speech at the Tuileries contains this year the same assurance of the existence of friendly relations with all powers, the same peaceful augury of the future, and the same characteristic definition of national greatness to which we have been accustomed for the few years. To the Ambassadors the Emperor has to say that in the political horizon there are no dark clouds. To the very amiable and very Christian Father Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, who prays that the life of the Emperor may be spared as a guarantee of peace, the Emperor replies that the wish deeply touches him, and that the interests of religion, of country and of civilization are inseparable. And a few moments later, to a deputation bringing the compliments of the Legislative body, he very carefully defines in what his religion, country and civilization consist, by urging upon the Legislative body the necessity of a speedy and final passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army as indispensable to the safety of the empire.

It was not a happy New Year's Day in Paris. For, the hopes of the French people are answered by the assurances they have heard a thousand times, and their worst fears are confirmed by the Imperial approval of the army bill. The cable does not inform us what might have been said in detail on foreign affairs, but it has told us enough to know that in the opinion of the Emperor there will be no safety to the empire until every Frenchman is a soldier and France has become an armed camp. As for the foreign policy of France, its influence is bounded, and if things go on as they have for the last half of this decade, the reign of the Emperor bids fair to leave as a heritage the grievous burdens of foiled ambition, without any of the compensating rewards of national renown.

It was not so happy a day in Flor-

ence as last year. Instead of the unrestrained enthusiasm of victory, the language of the address gives evidence of the enforced calmness of apparent defeat. Victor Emanuel says that Italy is in a crisis, knows that her friend has become a foe, and that, instead of an Italy "freed from all foreign domination," the affairs of the Italian peninsula are directed from Rome, and executed by the Lieutenant in Paris; but he has the courage to hope for a good result, and the good sense to advise moderation and patience. And Italy can afford to wait. If another New Year's Day does not see the completion of Italian unity, it will not see the dissolution of Italy; and in any event can hardly fail to have imposed some restraint upon the arrogance of an armed dictator.

An Interesting Document.

The public have observed the summary manner in which a majority of the Common Council have rejected both the nominations which the Mayor has made to fill the vacancy existing in the Board of Public Works. It has been reported that this was done not because the gentlemen named were incompetent or in any way unfit to discharge the duties of the office, but because they were determined upon *forcing the Mayor to appoint one of their* own. The following document throws considerable light on the matter. It was presented to the Mayor before the last meeting of the Council, and was regarded by him as an improper attempt on the part of the signers to dictate to him in regard to his responsibility and little less than an insult, in the face of his well-known determination to appoint no Alderman to a city office while he is a member of the Council—a very proper and highly commendable resolve, and one from which we trust he will never deviate:

To the Honorable the Mayor of the City of Chicago:

We, the undersigned Aldermen, representatives of the people of the city of Chicago, earnestly request your Honor to appoint Samuel McRoy as a member of the Board of Public Works, believing him to be worthy and capable, and well qualified to fill the office. (Signed,)

H. Ackhoff,	Stephen Barrett,
John Wentworth,	C. Cunningham,
John Comiskey,	John Buckler,
A. Dixon,	J. Bolger,
H. Wenscher,	M. O'Sullivan,
M. V. Schuttler,	S. Medill,
[illegible] Wilson,	C. T. Boyce,
John Wallace,	John H. Carpenter,
Math. Franzen,	Jacob Rehm,
John Rehm,	J. Mcallister.

It will be observed that the above list embraces every Copperhead in the Council except one. The paper was drawn up by a Copperhead and circulated for signatures by him. Several of the Republican names will create surprise among their constituents. The more charitable explanation through the last and all-important stages. In one State the work is already before the people for their approval or rejection at an election which will take place within a few weeks. Every step in this work has been accomplished after a fierce encounter with the apostate Johnson. Shall the fruits of these three years of labor, of so many contests before the people, be now lost and thrown away, and the saving President be permitted to use the machinery of the law to defeat reconstruction in all the rebel States? Shall the President *pro tem* be permitted now, after so many years of labor, to undo all the work of Congress, of Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, and Schofield, just at the moment when it was about to be completed?

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conflagration shall be arrested and extinguished, and the heads of Belmont and the other rich capitalists shall not be sacrificed by such unprincipled demagogues as Pendleton. Of the two propositions that of the *World* is the meanest. Pendleton's means repudiation open and undisguised; while that of the *World* means the entire abandonment of the banks with all the facilities they afford production, as a concession to the demagogues, which they dare not repudiate in full.

Currency Scheme of Mr. Hayes.

We inserted in yesterday's TRIBUNE Mr. Hayes' plan for funding the national debt and restoring a specie basis," with a few comments on his funding scheme. In regard to restoring a specie basis, he says:

"To come to the amount of the present greenbacks and bank notes, say in round hundred millions of dollars, United States demand notes are of various denominations, from one dollar to ten, to one twentieth of a dollar; five cents, promising to pay on demand to the bearer the sum of [illegible] per cent bond, viz., dollars or parts thereof, when presented at the Treasury in sums of [illegible] or more, in United States bonds, bearing six per cent interest, coupons attached, redeemable in twenty years, but subject to be called in at the pleasure of the government to pay interest no longer than thirty days after such call. Such bonds to be issued in sums of [illegible] dollar bonds, and [illegible] dollar bonds, and [illegible] dollar bonds, and

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Final Report of the Result—Net Proceeds Over Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Fair was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber room, to hear the final report giving the result of the fair. Colonel E. S. Sanford, the secretary, submitted his statement, which gives the gratifying information that the net proceeds of the benevolent enterprise reached the splendid sum of $25,581 27 for the relief of the widows and orphans of our soldiers.

The report was as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you the following receipts of the Soldiers' Fair:

Cheltenham Department, for sales	$1,529 19
Crockery Department, for sales	1,100 00
Dustbin booth	76 15
Subscription and Post Office	1,200 00
Refreshment booth	96 45
Custom House Department	1,020 42
Jewelry department	1,127 25
Art gallery	1,394 36
Restaurant and ice cream saloon	1,200 00
Fancy booth	1,000 00
Shooting gallery	95 00
Sales of miscellaneous goods	1,000 00
Sales of tickets	12 75
Cash rooms	1,000 00
From sales and raffle, as follows:	
From Howe's sewing machines, donated by N. Jones & Co	80 00
For sewing box	25 00
For Singer's machine	6 00
One washing machine	6 00
Wheeler & Wilson machine	40 00
Grover & Baker sewing machine	51 00
Refrigerator and ice cream	15 00
Fairbanks' scales	120 00
Gutzlo afghan	10 00
Worked afghan by Mr. Wilson	10 00
Washing machine	6 00
Wheeler & Wilson machine	40 00
Singer's sewing machine	40 00
Berlin, for diamond ring, gold and silver watch	437 00
Wilson's Hand Butter	10 00
Commission on blacking-gold at fair	1 75
Total	$1,341 05
COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS.	
Geo. W. Gage, for Drake iron	$ 60 00
F. W. Gates, collections	10 00
Contributions	20 00
Mayor J. B. Hide, contributions	100 00
Rowing match between Ward Boys and Mr. E. Brownell	10 00
Base ball match, by Colonel Schaffner,	50 00
Police Department, by C. B. Brown	50 00
E. Brownell, billiard tournament	172 50
Base ball club, by Mr. Gould	50 00
General White, concert at Evanston	100 00
General W. S. Hancock, contributions from sutlers	476 00
Geneva H. B Seates, Custom House	54 00
Judge Braswell and Mrs. Beveridge, collections	1,191 00
Mr. E. H. Forsyth, collections	25 00
General Wallace, bet proceeds of sale of dice	52 00
Mrs. Sexton, collection	40 00
Mrs. Eddy, collection	10 00
Miss Foley, collection	10 10
Mrs. M. and Miss M. Sayers, collection	9 00
Mrs. Skinner, collection	3 50
Mrs. Sherwood, collection	3 00
Miss Booth, collection	4 10
Mrs. Ingersoll, collection	3 50
Miss Cheney, collection	2 00
Miss Cooper, collection	20 50
J. A. Smith, picnic tickets	25 00
Chas. Miller, donations	15 00
Mrs. E. H. Sheldon, collection	5 00
Mrs. Little, collection	10 10
Mrs. Hilton and Miss Hilton, collections	9 00
Mrs. Collins and Barnum, collections	9 00
Wooden nutmegs, and the difficulties dealing with planters was one of the main impediments to their immigration. Since, however, the settlement of the Civil War, the evidences that a goodly proportion of the foreigners will now flock to the South, though many cannot in the present state of affairs, have the intention of settling in the South, the Hon. Mr. Hofstetter, of Philadelphia, will find the difficulties of

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868.

THE CITY.

ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The day express on this line will in future arrive in this city at 5:30 p. m., instead of 6:30 as published.

REPUBLICANS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Refuge, will be in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Saturday, at half past two.

BASE BALL CONVENTION.—The third annual convention of the Northwestern Association of Base Ball Players will be held at the Metropolitan House, in this city, on Wednesday, January 15th, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SKATING.—The weather of yesterday—thawing in the afternoon and raining all day—was fatal to the open skating parks. Only at the West Side Rink was there skating last evening. There had been and a half inches of ice, and of good quality.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—James Nevins and Bernhard Hill, on account of whose wanton assault upon Officer Voelker, on the afternoon of the Christmas Day, we have heretofore fully published, were yesterday committed in default of the Recorder's Court, on default of bail in the sum of $500 each.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—We take pleasure in recommending to the patronage of parents and guardians the above school, conducted by the Misses Mrs. H. A. W. Cooke has opened in our city. A most efficient corps of teachers are employed, and every thing that may conduce to the highest culture of the pupils is attentively regarded.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—The employes of Smith, Lee & Matthews assembled at the residence of Mr. Matson, corner of Wabash avenue and Van, Buren street, on Saturday evening last, and sat down to an elegant supper, embracing all the delicacies of the season. This having been dispensed of, the company repaired to the large reception room, where music and song were kept up till late hour.

PERSONAL.—Mr. T. L. Kimball, late Assistant General Agent, has been appointed General Western Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company.

During the recess Hosea of Rev. Dr. Reder there will be no service in the First Universal Church, corner Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, to-morrow.

ARRESTED.—On Sunday night, it will be remembered, a butcher shop on Madison street, near Clark street, was entered by a party of boys, who, however, were detected in the act. All were arrested save two, Thomas Quinn and John Sweet, who escaped at the time. Both of these were subsequently taken into custody, and at the Police Court yesterday, were committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $500 each.

THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.—We call attention to the two-column advertisement, on the third page of this issue, of the New York Independent, which commenced the New Year with an unprecedented circulation, and a determination on the part of its editors to enlarge all its former efforts. The paper is in future take rank in religious, secular, political, literary, scientific and religious. The mail price of $3.50 per year places it within the reach of all.

THE SOUTH SIDE LAKE.—It was rumored in real estate circles yesterday that the Commissioners Court of Cook county had decided that the vote taken at the April election in regard to the location of a park south of thirty limits, was binding in favor of the park. It will be remembered that the vote was very close, and that the question was also taken in the case of the Lake Shore, on the ground that some of the votes were illegally cast, and that the majority were in favor of the lake.

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT CO.—We learn from Mr. Anton Soeing Southerton that he has received the appointment as a general agent for this city for the above company, and from his time as a life insurance canvasser we commend such action on the part of the company, which is one of the most substantial and reliable insurance companies in the country. Mr. Southerton is prepared to supply assistant agents, and will pay them liberally.

ARREST OF A COAT THIEF.—On Thursday afternoon, an idle character named Daniel Sheehan was examining some clothing on Michigan street, when he was examining some clothing on Michigan street, when he was examining some clothing on Michigan street, when he